

Bull. Natn. Sci. Mus., Tokyo, Ser. A, **19** (2), pp. 65–68, June 22, 1993

A New Species of the Genus *Dieuches* DOHRN (Heteroptera, Lygaeidae, Rhyparochrominae) from Japan

By

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Abstract A new rhyparochromine lygaeid bug is described from Southwestern Japan under the name of *Dieuches parvimaculatus*. This is the sixth species of the genus known from Japan.

HIDAKA (1963) reported six *Dieuches* species including two newly described ones in his study on the lygaeid genus from Japan. Of these, *D. dissimilis* DISTANT has been transferred to the genus *Paradieuches*, and one of his new species, *D. tsutsuii* HIDAKA, also undoubtedly belongs to other genus. The remaining four species are the members of true *Dieuches*, that is, *Dieuches uniformis* (DISTANT), *D. femoralis* DOHRN which was a misidentification of *albomarginatus* (UHLER), *D. fuscous* HIDAKA which was replaced with a new name, *japonicus* HIDAKA et EYLES but stands in the zoological nomenclature, and *D. punctipes* DOHRN. The last-named species is probably misidentified, because true *punctipes* is restricted to Ceylon and South India according to EYLES (1973). This is a problem to be solved in the future. After that, one more species, *D. siamicus* (WALKER), was recorded by EYLES (1973) from Okinawa and Miyako Islands, the Ryukyus, Japan.

In the present paper, I will describe a new species as the sixth member of the genus from Japan. Before going further, I express my hearty thanks to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of National Science Museum, Tokyo, who kindly read the manuscript of this paper.

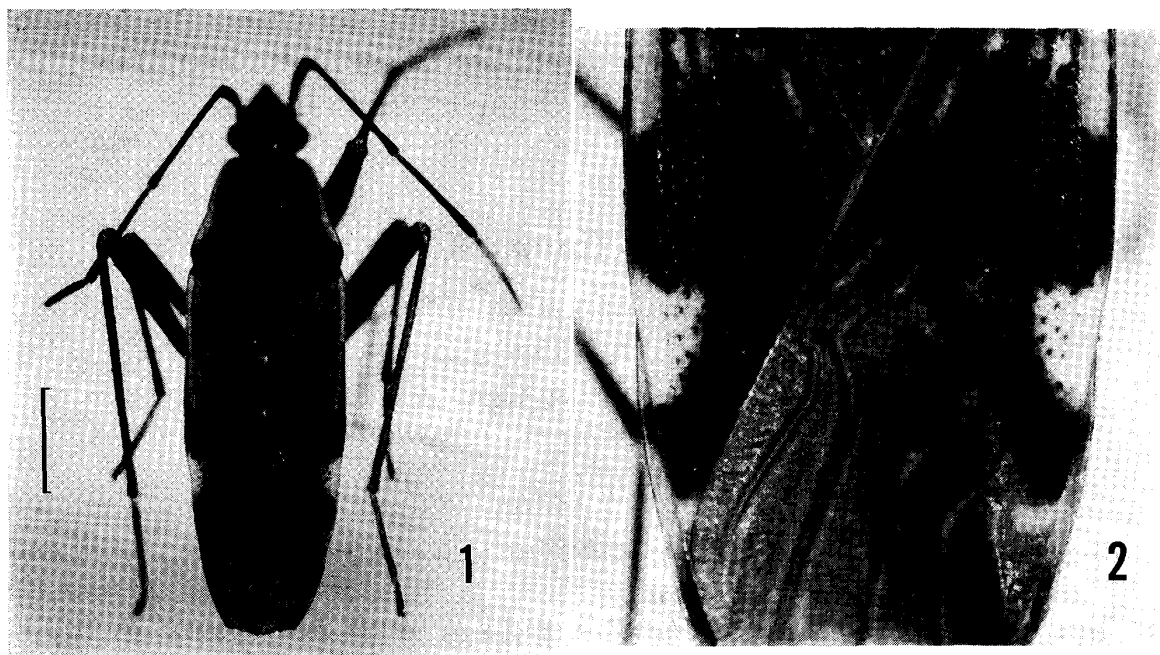
Dieuches parvimaculatus TOMOKUNI, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Komon-shiroheri-nagakamemushi]

Holotype, macropterous male. (Fig. 1)

Coloration. General colour dark reddish to blackish brown. Lateral carina of pronotum, basal two-thirds of lamellate costal margin, extreme tip of scutellum and isolated subapical corial spot yellowish white. Median longitudinal carina on posterior pronotal lobe and a pair of small spots on scutellum light brown. Basal half of 4th antennal segment, each trochanter, base of fore femur, and each basal fourth of mid and hind femora yellowish white. Each tibia and tarsus distinctly pale.

Structure. Head as long as its width with eyes, impunctate, clothed with decum-



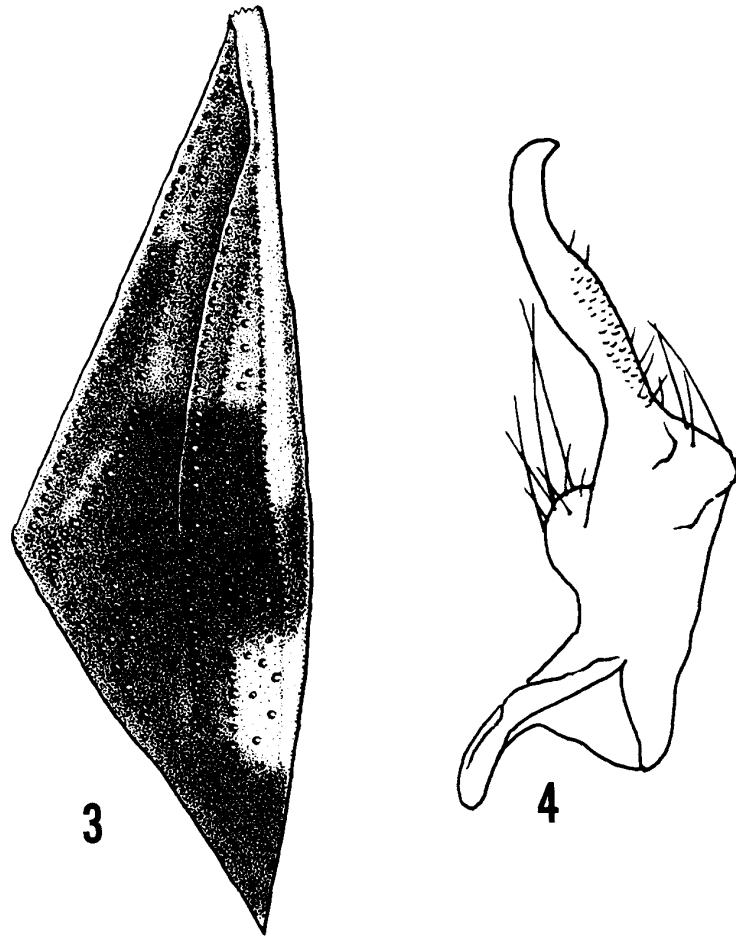
Figs. 1 & 2. *Dieuches parvimaculatus* sp. nov. — 1, holotype ♂, scale 2 mm; 2, variation of pale subapical spot on corium.

bent pubescence. Eye large, prominent, one and a half times as long as distance between base of antenna and anterior margin of eye. Relative lengths of antennal segments 1 to 4 as 1: 1.93: 1.67: 1.78. Rostrum reaching mid coxae but not extending beyond them; segment 1 scarcely reaching base of head; proportion of segments 1 to 4 as 1: 1.04: 0.83: 0.61.

Pronotum, scutellum and hemelytra covered with very minute pubescence but with no long erect hair. Pronotum opaque, distinctly wider than long (23: 19), with lateral carina slightly narrower in front than 2nd antennal segment, as wide as 1st antennal segment at transverse impression; lateral margin of lateral carina somewhat concave at the impression; anterior lobe much longer than posterior (27: 20), with feeble punctures becoming deeper towards its anterior and lateral margins; posterior lobe clearly and evenly punctate, with a distinct median carina; posterior pronotal margin very slightly concave. Scutellum much longer than wide (4: 3), strongly punctate along lateral margins, with a weak Y-shaped carina.

Hemelytra opaque, their length to width as 7: 3, nearly parallel-sided in basal halves, then evenly tapering posteriad; clavus with three full and two short rows of punctures; corium with very small isolated subapical spot roundly protruded inwards, neither angulate nor notched (Fig. 3); membrane opaque, reaching the end of abdomen.

Legs relatively long; fore coxa armed with two spines, apical one of which is very small; fore femur moderately swollen, ventrally with two full rows of spines; fore tibia postero-ventrally with a series of several small spines; mid femur slender, antero-ventrally with a short row of spines in basal fourth, postero-ventrally with a half row



Figs. 3 & 4. *Dieuches parvimaculatus* sp. nov. — 3, corium drawn from holotype; 4, right paramere.

of spines; hind femur devoid of tooth-like spine except for two or three ventro-subapical bristle-like spines; mid and hind tibiae with several rows of long bristle-like spines.

Abdomen beneath shining, finely shagreened, densely covered with pubescence; pygophore with a large prominent projection, with no groove between its distal margin and the projection; paramere (Fig. 4) with long slender apical process, the neck of which is somewhat constricted, with outer process small and strongly rounded.

Measurements. Body length 10.5, width 2.9; pronotal length 2.3, width 2.8; antennal length 7.9; lengths of fore femur 3.0, tibia 3.1, tarsus without claw 1.7, of hind femur 4.3, tibia 5.0, tarsus without claw 2.3 in mm, respectively.

Type series. Holotype ♂: Kashiwajima, Ootsuki-cho, Kochi, Japan, 6-I-1978, M. YOSHIDA leg. Five paratypes: 1 ♂, Okinoshima Is., Kôchi, Japan, 30-VII-1951, H. KUSUNOKI leg. (EU); 2 ♂, Nakanoshima Is., Tokara Isls., the Ryukyus, Japan, 23-V-1962, M. SATO leg. (EU); 1 ♀, same locality, 3-V-1971, M. SAKAI leg.; 1 ♂, same locality and collector, 4-V-1971.

Depository of types. The holotype and two paratypes (1 ♂ 1 ♀) are in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. Three paratypes indicated with (EU) are in the Entomological Laboratory, Ehime University, Matsuyama.

Remarks. The most remarkable feature of this species is very small and inwardly rounded subapical spot on corium, though the spot is very slightly concave along its anterior margin (Fig. 2) in some specimens. In external appearance, this new species resembles such Asian species with an isolated subapical pale spot on each corium, as *albomarginatus* (UHLER), *kansuensis* LINDBERG, *punctipes* DOHRN, and so on. It is, however, distinguished from those species by having a combination of the following characters: dorsum without long erect hair, antenna dark brown except for pale basal half of the 4th segment, rostrum reaching mid coxae but not extending beyond them, immaculate posterior pronotal lobe except for light median longitudinal carina, an isolated subapical pale corial spot which is very small, inwardly rounded and never notched, each femur with reduced pale basal annulation, and mid femur ventrally with two rows of small spines in basal portion. In any case, the true systematic status of this species within the genus still remains to be clarified.

References

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